









these p.w.s. and possibly Mergers, Butterfield and Swire would have them in goal, as they did poor Willshire, for refusing duty; but if they did not refuse, if they go on the ship with Keane to-day, they subject themselves to the risk of being treated like the Chinese prisoners; and probably the bullets would not miss a vital part.

Since the foregoing was written we notice that the departure of the *Memnon* has been delayed from to-day until to-morrow; and we are informed that, in consequence of the representations of the threatened passengers, a new chief officer is to be obtained, and that the captain is thinking of withdrawing his ball.

## MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, 9th May, 1892.

Last Saturday afternoon a deputation of seven Chinese (including all the farmers of Government monopolies) but only one merchant, Mr. Sung-sang, waited on the Municipal Council at the ordinary weekly meeting, and handed in a petition addressed to the King of Portugal, praying his Majesty to abolish the Samahu Farm, as to the given orders that an further taxation of any kind whatsoever, direct or indirect, be imposed, as the trade of the port is already taxed to its utmost limit. This petition was signed by all the leading Chinese traders, shopkeepers, etc., in the colony, and it made some strong references to the infringements made on the freedom of the port by this Samahu Farm. The Council, of course, received the petition and promised to forward it to Lisbon by the outgoing mail. The Chamber will also directly address the Minister for the Colonies on the matter. After thanking the Council for their reception the deputation withdrew.

To-day the Inspector General of the Treasury will officially communicate to the Government that the purchaser of the Samahu monopoly has failed to pay the first instalment of rent due, and shall therefore what steps the Government and Council have decided to take—whether to allow the matter to remain in statu quo, waiting for the result of the Chinese petition to the Municipal Chamber, which the Governor has already forwarded to the Minister, or to carry out the expressed intention of again leasing the farm.

I alluded to state when referring to the Chinese deputation that they requested the Chamber, in the event of the Government deciding to again put up the Samahu monopoly to auction, to wire to the Minister, requesting him to stop all proceedings until the arrival of the petition at Lisbon, all expenses of telegraphing to be paid by the Government.

Seditious placards are still being scattered broadcast in the streets. They not only enumerate a great many articles of necessity which the Government is said to have decided to farm out in the future, but also state that it is intended to create a bureau of registry office for births and deaths, charging to cents for every boy and five cents for every girl born and to cents every death—with heavy penalties for any evasion of the law or any omission to register. A special warning is given to any one offering for the Samahu Farm, should it be put up again. It is again intimated that the next purchaser will not get off so easily as the first owner of the monopoly. I wish the Macao Government well out of its trouble.

There is no news here at present, everything being as quiet as usual.

10th May.

Since last writing the Samahu Farm question has assumed quite a new and it must be confessed a most puzzling phase. It is common knowledge here that the Farmer has left Macao, that he has no representative in the colony and that he has decided some time ago, for reasons which can only be guessed at, to forfeit the deposit he paid to the Government on purchasing the Farm, and yet it is currently reported and believed that the first monthly instalment of the rent for the monopoly was duly paid into the Treasury yesterday. If this report is correct, and my authority ought not to be mistaken, the "Lupan" Farm is still in existence under Government auspices and can at once commence active operations. That there is some mystery underlying all this is certain; what it is, time alone can tell, but it is causing any amount of discussion in Macao, and a good many queer stories are travelling round, which are altogether creditable to some of our leading citizens. I may be in a position to give you further and fuller information in a day or two.

## PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per P. and O. steam *Oriental*, from London, April 4th.—To Shanghai: Miss B. Watson, To Hongkong: Mr. A. Ewing, Mr. W. Stewart, Eliza C. D. Odell, Mrs. Dyke and two children, Mr. H. Wickham, Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Mr. F. Brindley, April 24th.—To Hongkong: Mr. F. M. Allord, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. P. A. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Mactavish.

Per P. and O. steam *Victoria*, from London, April 29th.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Grant, To Hongkong: Mr. D. R. Kelsey, Commander A. W. Chisholm Butler, R.N.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saghalien*, from Marseilles, April 17th.—To Hongkong: Mrs. A. B. McDonald, Mr. de Montigny.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Orus*, from Marseilles, May 15th.—To Hongkong: Mr. Skinner.

Per Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Company's steamer *Bayern*, from Bremen, March 24th.—For Shanghai: Mr. Yen Hai Chen, Mr. H. H. Kühne, For Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. Kitchner, Mr. Werner Krohn.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, April 9th.

Mrs. Lillie Langtry visited the Empire with a party of friends Thursday night. While there it seems a number of young swells endeavored to force themselves into her presence, and the result was that Mrs. Langtry's friends lunged the intruders out of the lobby. Then the ladies showed fight, and the police had to be called in order to stop the dispute.

Mrs. Langtry was annoyed, and shortly afterwards left the house, declaring the management ought to protect her from insult. Her professed Spanish tip with a member of the Peel family has been abandoned. Peel's relatives thought it injudicious for the young man to undertake the journey with Mrs. Langtry, especially in view of the recent breaking off of a marital engagement on his part. They made no objection to Mrs. Langtry, notwithstanding society gossip to the contrary.

St. Petersburg, April 9th.

M. Vlasovskiy, Minister of Finance, was attacked by sudden illness last night. He fainted and has not yet recovered consciousness. His condition is very grave.

Washington, April 9th.

The trial of Howard J. Schneider for the murder of his wife ended to-day, with a verdict of murder in the first degree.

LONDON, April 9th.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Minister Vlasovskiy was seized with a heavy delirium, fainting fit, attributed to brain disorder, while making a report to the Czar.

A Berlin dispatch comments on the mystery of the affair, and suggests that the Minister's illness was due to excitement brought on by a painful interview which was the prelude of dismissal.

The Anglo-American cable steamer *Minia* has returned to Plymouth on account of the breaking out of smallpox on board.

The leading Roumanian organ, the *Romanul*, says, among current Roumanian circles anticipate the abdication of the King of Roumania in favor of the Crown Prince. No confirmation of the rumor is obtainable.

PARIS, April 10th.

The counsel of E. P. Deacon, who killed his wife's paramour, told an Associated Press reporter to-day that Deacon has a perfectly clear case, and evidence will be produced at the trial completely refuting the calumnies of certain French papers.

The ex-Minister St. Hilaire, referring to the Behring Sea arbitration, said: "I think the case of the United States is weak and the decision will likely favor England."

The Government has forbidden open-air celebrations on May-day. The officers here will be re-inforced, and troops will be drafted to industrial centres where riots are likely to occur. The police will be armed with revolvers for a few days.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10th.

Guards in Belem prison have discovered an underground passage leading from the murderers' department by which over 100 prisoners sentenced to death would have been enabled to escape.

The election of a committee of twenty to present to President Diaz a protest against the reception of the battle ships from the United States was held to-day.

BERLIN, April 10th.

Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, Sir E. B. Maitland, the British Minister, Baron Blücher, the British Consul, and representatives of the whole German, English and American press, attended the funeral of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* to-day. Emperor Frederick and other notables sent funeral wreaths.

Mr. Arthur Sullivan is considerably better. Dr. Fagge issued the following bulletin to-day: "Sir A. Sullivan passed a slightly better night, and his hopes that in a few days he will be able to undertake the journey home."

The programme of the Casino for the six months ending April 31st show 22,000,000 francs, against 14,000,000 for the same period last year.

LONDON, April 11th.

A boat containing six army engineers was capsized at Gravesend to-day. Three of the occupants were drowned.

Mr. J. W. Lottner, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, replying to a question in the Commons, declared the statement that England is scheming to secure a harbour at San Quentin, Lower California, as a coaling station, under the cloak of the Mexican International Company, is untrue.

In addressing a meeting of unemployed workmen to-day John Moore Packer promised to inaugurate an agitation that would surpass that of Trafalgar square. Unless speedy relief were afforded thousands of men would rise up and demand work.

Another speaker trusted that before the end of the month such large demonstrations would be held as would oblige the authorities to open relief works for the unemployed.

The failure of Bonewas, Phillips & Co., grain merchants of London, is rumored, but is not officially announced. The liabilities, which are believed to be small, affect American houses.

The French steamer *Amelia* has foundered at sea. Part of the crew was saved and the survivors have been landed at Paillet.

NEW YORK, April 11th.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: According to advices received by the Navy Department the United States steamer *Argonaut*, on route from Samoa to Honolulu, came to the latter port on March 22nd, thirty-three days from Samoa, in a generally dilapidated condition, out of coal, sails nearly gone and her boilers almost useless. After receiving and having her sails repaired she was to leave for San Francisco on April 6th.

The Jesuit organ *Civita Cattolica*, having adversely criticized Archbishop Ireland's action in the Sullivan, Minn., affair, the Pope sent Archbishop Ireland a special note intimating his disapproval of the *Civita Cattolica's* attitude, and urging the Archbishop to attach no importance to them. This action of the Pope has caused much comment here, as he rarely mixes in such disputes. The Pope has just received from Cardinal Gibbons an important article on the school question in the United States, in which his holiness is much interested.

MADRID, April 11th.

An analysis of bombs found in the possession of Delbosche and Ferrera shows that the mixture in them consisted of English gunpowder and chlorate of potassium. Exploded in close places they would have done enormous damage.

Two more anarchists denounced by Muniz have been arrested and ten anarchists have been arrested at Rouen.

Muniz informed the judge to-day that Delbosche and Ferrera had been chosen by the anarchists to blow up the Chamber of Deputies.

BERLIN, April 11th.

The residence of a Pole named Zwosky, living at Wilmersdorf, who has been missing since the attempted assassination of Dr. Ponnitzki, was searched to-day and a number of compromising letters were found. The wife and daughter of Zwosky were arrested.

VIENNA, April 11th.

Incendiary fires continue here, but owing to the extraordinary precautions of the authorities little damage has been done so far. These fires are attributed to anarchists, but it is believed many of them are set on fire with the view to robbery during the excitement. A similar state of affairs is reported at Leonfelden, Upper Austria.

Ten villages in Hungary have been burned, and the spread of the flames was assisted by dry and windy weather. Large stores of corn and many head of cattle were burned. Five persons were killed and thousands are homeless.

Leonfelden was almost totally destroyed by fire, 100 barns and buildings at the same time. One person was killed and several were injured. A forest fire is raging in Moravia.

A chest of dynamite cartridges was stolen at Schatz in Lower Austria to-day.

BOMBAY, April 11th.

The *Gazette* publishes a state paper which the Amer of Afghanistan has just issued. It relates the events that led to the Pander incident, and the Amer's reason for proceeding to British India.

The Amer says Russia is a threat to India and will place Afghanistan in the van of her army as a special target for English cannons and rifles. The Russians would help the Afghans in their arms and food and encourage and reward them, because they must destroy the Afghans.

to obtain India. Therefore the Amer declares friendship between Russians and Afghans is set to impossible. Since Ali, who, when Amer in 1878, became involved in a war with the British, was, according to the present Amer, a fool and a mad up to bring such woe upon his people and ruin up on himself.

PANAMA, April 11th.

General D. Andin, once a well-known figure in Paris, died in poverty at Cayenne, French Guiana, a few days ago. The General was condemned to five years' imprisonment and to lose his title as Senator and the rights of citizenship for his connection with the scandal which brought about the downfall of Wilson, President Greys's son-in-law.

TORONTO, April 11th.

Hon. Alexander Maclean's condition is again critical. Death is a question of only a few hours.

STOCKHOLM, April 11th.

A dynamite magazine was maliciously set on fire here to-day and blew up. So far it has been impossible to quench the flames.

LONDON, April 11th.

It is announced that Prince George of Wales will visit the United States in 1893. He will attend the World's Fair and will then return to England.

The man named Hamilton, residing at Melksham, Wiltshire, was engaged to be married to a young lady, and, becoming convinced that the uncle of his fiancée was seeking to influence her to break the engagement, killed him. He was then overpowered and locked up.

A dispatch from Sierra Leone says the British captured and destroyed Tambo, in the interior. Nine soldiers were wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12th.

It is stated that the illness of the Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has for some time been suffering from erysipelas in the head, is aggravated by a very painful ulcer in the ear, resulting in permanent deafness, and that his resignation from office is probable.

BERLIN, April 12th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* has a dispatch from Zülicher saying that at a plot has been discovered to depose the Sultan of Z. Zübar in favor of a Prince of Meuse. It is reported that the British press, attended the funeral of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* to-day. Emperor Frederick and other notables sent funeral wreaths.

FUCHAREST, April 12th.

Prince Gregory Stourdès, the famous Roumanian statesman and brother of the Princess Gortschakoff, whose entertainments in Paris are among the most notable events of the Parisian season, has just astonished his friends and disgusted his relatives by marrying Mme. Raluka, the mother of his eight-year-old son.

He is over 60 years of age. Having no children by his former wife, he has done his best towards legitimizing the position of his natural son and thus placing him in a position to succeed to his vast wealth, by marrying the young man's mother.

SYDNEY (N.S.W.), April 12th.

Manager Smith of the Australian Mercantile and Marine Insurance Co. has been sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the company. Auditor Buck of the same concern was sentenced to two years.

MADRID, April 12th.

Plat-layers while examining the railway fifteen miles north-west of Barcelona found beside the walls a parcel containing twenty-nine dynamite cartridges, to which fuses were attached.

LONDON, April 13th.

News has been received of two disastrous fires. One occurred at the Bohemian village of Molliken, where seventy houses were burned and four persons perished. The other in the Moravian village of Morlan, where forty-five houses were consumed and three persons burned to death.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 14th.

Russia has offered to advance Persia, on the security of Customs receipts, a sum of half a million sterling, at 5 per cent. interest, for the purpose of paying off the tobacco monopoly indemnity, and freeing Persia from her pecuniary obligation to Great Britain. The *Times*, in discussing the subject, strongly urges that some arrangement should be made to save Persia from accepting this offer, which is calculated to reduce her to a state of vassalage.

It has been ascertained by the police that there are no less than four hundred foreign anarchists present in London. A French anarchist, who was yesterday interviewed in London by a member of the press, declared that the foreign anarchists would avoid exciting the anger of the Londoners lest they should forfeit the asylum they now found in the metropolis.

A meeting took place yesterday of the Oldham Liberal Union, at which Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji and Mr. Das Bosc D'Almeida were present, and were heartily received. A resolution was passed in the Council Bill, and censuring the action of Mr. J. M. Maclean, was carried unanimously.

MADRID, April 15th.

It has been discovered that Munoz, who was arrested as the man who furnished bombs with which to blow up the Cortes, is a Spanish police spy, and he has been released.

PARIS, April 15th.

The restaurant where Ravachol, the anarchist, was later named, was today completely wrecked by the explosion of a bomb which had been placed there. The proprietor was killed. It is believed that the outrage is due to a desire on the part of the anarchists to terrorize the jury on the eve of Ravachol's trial.

April 16th.

The consternation in Paris caused by yesterday's dynamite outrages, is unbounded. The press, in discussing the matter, urges Government to try all anarchists by court-martial. Five people were injured in the explosion at Ravachol's restaurant yesterday. The proprietor, who was at first reported dead, is still alive, but in a precarious state. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons last night the India Councils Bill was taken in committee. A series of amendments were brought forward by Sir W. P. Woodman, Mr. Macmillan, and Mr. Schwan, all in favor of embodying in the Bill the elective principle, but they were all either withdrawn or rejected. Mr. Canon affirmed that representative government was impossible in India, the idea was congenial to a small class, but absolutely repugnant to others. In reply to Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Canon declared that the Government had already clearly expressed its views, and he thought no misunderstanding could be possible regarding the interpretation to be placed on the Bill. Mr. Macmillan then moved an amendment that the Bill should not adopt the elective principle without the consent of Parliament. He said it was a mistake to suppose that no public opinion existed in India, as there was a free press, which largely criticized the proposals of Government. Mr. Canon, he said, had virtually admitted that the intention of the Government was to introduce the elective principle, and he (Mr. Macmillan) was convinced that if that principle was applied, Great Britain must prepare to abandon India. Referring to Mr. Hume, Mr. Macmillan said he deserved to be

hanged or shot as a traitor. The debate continued.

Mr. Maclean's amendment to the India Councils Bill has been rejected by ninety-one against twenty-four votes. Mr. Canon opposed the amendment, which, he said, would create friction, and added at danger which was unlikely to occur. The debate has been adjourned.

The latest advices from the west coast of Africa state that a force of Houssas under Captain Laymon and Ehly has arrived at Lagos, and that the Jebes and Ephes tribes are now making overtures for peace. It is probable that the object of the expedition may be attained without bloodshed.

PARIS, April 16th.

The trial of Ravachol and four of his abettors commenced to-day, and the proceedings passed off quietly. Ravachol narrated how he managed the explosions. The Public Prosecutor in his address demanded that a verdict free from all pity for the prisoners should be found.

April 17th.

The trial of Ravachol and his four abettors has concluded, Ravachol and Simon being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remainder of the prisoners being acquitted.

The jury in the trial of Ravachol and his colleagues found extenuating circumstances, and hence the light sentence passed on them. The public is highly indignant at the cowardice displayed by the jury.

LEIGHFORD, April 17th.

Thirty Anarchists were arrested here to-day. Twenty Anarchists were arrested in Leigh yesterday. Some of the Anarchist leaders in the Roman provinces have also been arrested.

A Customs Union is about to be concluded between Russia and Bokhara.

The Hon. Patrick Nugent has been committed for trial on a charge of indecent assault on a girl in a railway carriage on the Brighton line. The accused strongly denies the charge.

## DISPOSAL OF THE CHINESE IN AMOY.

The summer is now close at hand and with it comes its dead cholera, dysentery and fever. Serious questions on health always now arise and the one at present occupying the minds of the Chinese officials is, we believe, the disposal of the dead in Amoy, a question which has for some time troubled the authorities, not only from a health point of view but where to place the always increasing number of dead. Any one who has travelled over the Amoy island must know what a huge graveyard it is, and really what little room there is to spare. The present authorities, of course, know that there will be room for the next ten, or even twenty years in Amoy island, but the Chinese, always thinking on the future of their grandchildren, wonder what they will do. We can only say that if the dead are dug up the old graves and placed in fresh bodies there, during the old ones, not from fear of the disease they might contract but from reverence to their ancestors.

At times the Chinese die off wholesale in the villages in Amoy from dysentery and cholera, but we think the graves could be safely used again after the lapse of ten years, as nothing but the bones of the first tenant would then be found. We do not suppose the Chinese *mauze* would ever go in for using their dead, though it is done by some of the heathen. We believe it is out of the jurisdiction of the Taoist here to order the disinterment of graves, but it is known he could forbid it from a health standpoint. However, the Chinese have too much regard for their ancestors to allow their graves to be damaged, far less to be dug up. What will they do? We believe it will soon be a case, as soon as Amoy and Koolong are filled, of making the popovers carry their dead over the water to behind Nansai But and Tel Nung. That something must be done before long is not doubted; the safety of the inhabitants in Amoy is imperilled, as the town is troubled with cholera more than any other in China, and when whole villages are destroyed by this terrible disease it can be as well understood that the water is polluted for some distance round each grave. The Chinese have no sanitation laws and live amid a constant heap of decayed vegetable matter and fish, which breeds fever and dysentery; they never did themselves when at sea, and eat in the heat of summer on an empty stomach; it is no wonder, therefore, they live in hovels with their pigs, fowls and dogs, and frequently lie on damp ground. They have no idea of thinking much for themselves and are very contented, and quite satisfied with things as they are, though wishing to benefit themselves, without much trouble to themselves.

The mandarins are getting themselves, we hear, the best of the Amoy island, and we are not for this, we really believe that it would come to dead Chinese being buried under the very ground they formerly slept on.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, May 7th, 1892.

Since our last issue a further amount of \$300,000 has been sent up country for the purchase of raw cotton, and the cotton has been sent to a meeting of members of the Fochien Race Club, held yesterday, it was decided to hold a Scurry Race Meeting on or about the 24th and 25th inst.

Farmers have been busily engaged during the past ten days in planting out the young rice crops, and it is sincerely hoped they will be rewarded by a successful harvest. The weather has been greatly in their favor.

A fire of salvie, piece-goods, merchants have been compelled to close their doors and declare themselves insolvent. Their loss amounts to close on \$1,000,000. The finances of all piece-goods dealers are reported to be in a most precarious state, owing to the great falling-off in sales and general distress of trade.

By the last two steamer several well-known "chasangs" have arrived from various quarters of the globe—Australia, England and America, each tendering its tribute. These gentlemen are no doubt well provided with orders, and the latest ideas from central markets. Let us hope that for once common sense may hold sway, and that the mad competition and high prices of recent years may be replaced by calm judgment and a basis more in conformity with the demands of the age.

Tashkewang, who was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the post, assumed the duties of the 15th inst. and let it be known that he was to be in the city for a long time, and the case is being looked into. This method of replacing officials has given great satisfaction to the people at Amoy, but we doubt whether it will be possible to successfully adopt it at the Ministry. The former is not a small matter, in which comparatively few cases present themselves, while the latter is an important case always crowded with

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## NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

In consideration of the manifold and meritorious services which Liu, the late Governor of Kiangtung, rendered the Throne, an Imperial edict was issued the other day in which the Emperor expresses great sorrow on hearing of the death of such an able and efficient official. The edict further orders the *Yamfo* concerned to cancel whatever demerits may have been recorded against the late Governor, and to see that proper posthumous honours are paid him.

The Governor of Anhui has issued a proclamation ordering the officials at Wuhu to levy a slight tax upon certain articles of trade, which constitute the chief staples of commerce in that port. The



## Commercial.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—170 per cent. premium, sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £500. paid up—24 1/2 per cent. div., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$100 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £35 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B—2 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—E—14 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$88 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tia. 240 per share, ex. div., sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, sales.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia. 150 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$270 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—27 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—100 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$35 per share, buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$144 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$40.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Shampan Hotel Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

Panjon and Sanghie's Duan Samantan Mining Co.—71 cents per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—45 cents per share, sellers.

Imutus Mining Co., Limited—\$150 per share, buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.

Tongshu Coal Mining Co.—\$190 per share, sales and sellers.

The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—10 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$4 sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$135 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$30 per share, sales and sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$161 per share, sales and buyers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$51 per share, buyers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$32 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$31 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$8 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

## ON LONDON—BANK T.

Bank Bills, on demand—2/08

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—2/10

Credits at 4 months' sight—2/10

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—2/10

On SHANGHAI—

Bank T. T.—72

Private, 30 days' sight—72 1/2

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams. Mr. R. Lyall.

Mr. Chas. E. Bigmore. Miss Mackenzie.

Mr. J. L. Hing. Mr. E. A. Meador.

Mr. Henry A. Bush. Mr. E. A. Meador.

Captain Castle, R.N. Mr. J. Stodd.

Mrs. Chapman. Mr. W. Nair.

Mr. S. N. Cohen. Mr. J. Orkney.

Mr. H. D. Cohen. Mr. H. Orkney.

Mr. Samuel G. Croft. Mr. W. H. Phelps.

Mr. H. Deakin and son. Mr. G. W. Price.

Mr. O. E. O'Donnell. Mr. F. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Drew. Mr. W. Tarr.

Mr. J. Edwards. Captain and Mrs. de

Mr. T. F. Fothergill. Tschier.

Mr. G. F. Fothergill. Mr. J. Stodd.

C. P. Gibbons. Mr. J. Sloan.

Mr. Goldschmidt. Miss Sloan.

Hon. W. M. Goodman. Miss Sloan.

Mr. Cecil Hardy. Mr. T. Tarr.

Mrs. C. Hevett. Captain A. Tillet.

Mr. W. Hissink. Mr. R. Tooroy.

Capt. and Mrs. Hutton. Mr. Victor Penkes.

Dr. A. Keith. Mr. W. C. H. Watson.

Mr. A. Keyer. Captain Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Kleinwort. Mr. and Mrs. W. H.

Mr. T. J. Lipton. Wright.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the French mail of the 15th ult., left Singapore on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on the 17th.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Tapan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 10th inst., and is due here on the 16th.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 27th ultimo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Brindley*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 6th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on the 12th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon* left Singapore on the 11th inst., and is due here on the 17th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ningchow*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 28th ultimo, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 18th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yantha* left Bombay on the 6th inst., and is due here on the 24th.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10th May, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Clouds.
Whitewatch	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
Tokio	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
Nagasaki	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
Yokohama	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
Amoy	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
Swatow	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
Hankow	W	1	W	30.0	78	85	100
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